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Inability to Read Conditions on Ticket.—In *French v. Merchants' & Miners' Transportation Co.*, 85 *Northeastern Reporter*, 424, an action for the destruction of plaintiff's baggage by fire while in possession of defendant carrier, plaintiff contended that her eyesight was poor, and that she could not read the limitation in the ticket releasing the company from liability for such losses. The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts held that plaintiff should have had her ticket read to her, and that her inability to read it herself did not increase the liability of defendant.

Jail as a Nuisance.—Appellants in *Pritchett v. Board of Com'rs of Knox County et al.*, 85 *Northeastern Reporter*, 32, sought to recover damages, from the county commissioners for erecting and maintaining a jail adjoining their residence. They complained of the clanging of doors, the insulting and indecent remarks of prisoners who could overlook the movements of the household, and the sounds made by insane persons awaiting removal. The Appellate Court of Indiana held that if a jail were properly constructed and conducted, its location being within the uncontrollable discretion of the commissioners, the owner of an adjoining building had no remedy for unavoidable noise and disturbances.

Averring Relationship of Judge to Attorney as Contempt.—In *Johnson v. State*, 112 *Southwestern Reporter*, 143, an attorney having offered to file a motion suggesting to the court that an opposing attorney was related to the judge within the prescribed degree and that his fee was contingent, was fined for contempt. The Supreme Court of Arkansas held the decision erroneous as the suggestion did not reflect on the integrity or impartiality of the judge and was based on legal grounds for disqualification.

Furnishing Means for Suicide.—In *Sanders v. State*, 112 *Southwestern Reporter*, 68, it appeared that appellant had furnished poison to a girl with whom he had been intimate. Shortly thereafter her dead body was found with indications that she had taken the poison. Thereupon he was tried and convicted of murder. The Court of Criminal Appeals of Texas held that however wicked or malicious may have been the purpose or intent of the accused in administering the poison, yet if deceased took it voluntarily, knowing what the result might be, her death would not constitute culpable homicide. Since it is not a violation of law for a person to commit suicide, one furnishing another the means to the commission of suicide violates no law.